



# CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

## APRIL 2004 AGENDA

<b>SUBJECT</b>  Charter Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Action</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Information</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Public Hearing</b>

### RECOMMENDATION

The following item is provided to the State Board of Education (SBE) for your information.

### SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISCUSSION AND ACTION

In the March 2004 meeting, the State Board of Education requested a seminar on Charter Schools in California.

### SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

Attached is information material from the Charter School Division for the SBE Workshop scheduled for April 14, 2004. Topics include features of:

- Original Enactment of the Charter Schools Act of 1992
- State Teachers' Retirement System
- Evaluation by Legislative Analyst
- Charter School Revolving Loan Fund
- State Board Chartering and Revocation
- Funding
- Oversight
- Special Education
- Participation in State Assessment Program
- Independent Study Limitations
- Categorical Funding (Adjustment Factor)
- Collective Bargaining
- School Facilities
- Nonclassroom Based Instruction

### FISCAL ANALYSIS (AS APPROPRIATE)

This is an information item that has no fiscal impact.

### ATTACHMENT

[Attachment 1](#): Charter Schools in California: Legislative Highlights (Pages 1-15)

Attachment 2: California Education Code (Pages 1-76). This attachment is not available on the Web for Web viewing. A printed copy is available for viewing in the State Board of Education office.

## **Charter Schools in California: Legislative Highlights**

### SB 1448 (Hart), Chapter 781, Statutes of 1992

#### Original Enactment of the Charter Schools Act of 1992

- Creates a procedure for establishment of not more than 100 charter schools in California which are to receive specified state funding but not be subject to the laws generally governing school districts. The procedure includes the assignment of charter school numbers by the State Board of Education.
- Prohibits conversion of a private school to charter school status.
- Authorizes a school district governing board or county board of education (as specified) in response to a petition signed by a specified percentage of credentialed teachers to grant a revocable charter authorizing operation of a charter school for up to five years, subject to renewal for additional five-year periods.
- Allows a school district to convert all of its schools to charter schools under certain conditions, provided the petition receives joint approval by the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Requires a charter school to be nonsectarian and to comply with the conditions of its charter, including the attainment of identified education objectives, health and safety standards, and racial and ethnic balance.
- Prohibits any school district that has a charter school from requiring any pupil to attend or any employee to be employed at the charter school.
- Prohibits charter schools from discriminating on the basis of ethnicity, national origin, gender, or disability and from determining admission on the basis of the residence of the pupil or his or her parent or guardian.
- Authorizes charter schools to participate in the State Teachers' Retirement System subject to specified conditions.
- Specifies that a charter school, per the California Constitution, is under the authority of the public schools and constitutes a school district for purposes of the state school funding guarantee for school and community college districts.
- Requires the California Department of Education to review the charter school approach and report to the Legislature not later than January 1, 1999.

SB 819 (Hart), Chapter 118, Statutes of 1994  
Elementary School at UCLA

- Authorizes an elementary school that has been operated by the University of California at the Los Angeles campus prior to January 1, 1994, to apply to become a charter school by petitioning either the local school district governing board or the State Board of Education.

AB 2673 (Ducheny), Chapter 608, Statutes of 1996  
State Teachers' Retirement System

- Makes changes in the State Teachers' Retirement System Cash Balance Plan affecting all employers, including charter schools.

AB 2135 (Mazzoni), Chapter 767, Statutes of 1996  
Evaluation by Legislative Analyst

- Requires the Legislative Analyst to contract for an interim evaluation of the effectiveness of the charter school approach and, on or before November 1, 1997, to report to the Legislature and the Governor. Appropriates \$146,000 for the evaluation, and required the Legislative Analyst to convene an advisory panel to assist the office in the interim evaluation.
- Requires the evaluation to include a variety of factors, including, student achievement, parent satisfaction, impact of parent involvement, fiscal structures and practices, innovation and creativity, opportunities for teachers, focus on low-achieving and gifted students, discrimination and segregation, reasons for denial and revocation of charters, local accountability measures, employment of noncredentialed personnel, how exemptions from laws impacts operations, dropout rates, and impact of collective bargaining on charter schools.

AB 3384 (Knox), Chapter 786, Statutes of 1996  
Charter School Revolving Loan Fund  
Dispute Resolution  
Participation in State Assessment Program  
Applicability of Open Meeting Law

- Creates the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund to loan money to school districts for charter schools that are not a conversion of an existing school. Provides for the deposit of certain monies in that fund and for the fund's continuous appropriation. Caps loans at \$50,000 to be paid back over two successive years.

- Requires that the charter for a charter school specify the procedures to be followed by the charter school and the entity granting the charter to resolve disputes relating to provisions of the charter.
- Requires charter schools to meet the statewide performance standards and conduct pupil assessments pursuant to the Leroy Greene California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act (i.e., the Statewide Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program).
- Requires that all meetings of the governing board of the school district, a local review panel, and the county board of education at which the granting, revocation, appeal, or renewal of a charter petition is discussed to comply with the Ralph M. Brown Act.

SB 1883 (Hayden), Chapter 849, Statutes of 1996  
Statewide Cap Expansion

- Authorizes school districts that maintain an enrollment of more than 600,000 pupils (i.e., the Los Angeles Unified School District) to operate 12 charter schools in addition to the 100 charter schools that school districts may operate in this state and the 10 charter schools that a single school district may operate.

AB 544 (Lempert), Chapter 34, Statutes of 1998  
Statewide Cap Revision

Evaluation by Legislative Analyst

Prohibition on Fees and Charges

Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation

Petition Signature Requirements

State Board Chartering and Revocation

Credentialing Requirement

Funding

Oversight

- Establishes the statewide maximum at 250 charter schools for the 1998-99 school year with an additional 100 charter schools per school year thereafter.
- Requires the Legislative Analyst to contract for an evaluation and to report to the Legislature and the Governor by July 1, 2003, regarding the effectiveness of the charter school approach.
- Precludes receipt of public funds by a charter school if the pupil also attends a private school that charges the family for tuition. Authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt implementing regulations for this provision.

- Provides that a charter school may elect to operate as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and entitles the school district that grants the charter to have one representative on the board of directors of the nonprofit public benefit corporation.
- Modifies charter petition requirements to authorize the submission of a petition after the petition has been signed by a number of parents or guardians of pupils equal to at least 1/2 of the pupils that the charter school estimates it will enroll in its first year, or after the petition has been signed by a number of teachers equal to at least 1/2 of the number of teachers that the charter school estimates will be employed at the charter school during its first year. In the case of petitions for establishment of a charter school by converting an existing public school, permits filing of the petition after the petition had been signed by at least 50% of the permanent status teachers currently employed at the public school to be converted.
- Authorizes the State Board of Education to grant a charter for the establishment of a charter school. Permits the petitioner to elect to file the petition with either the county board of education or directly with the State Board of Education, and in the case of a denial by the county board of education, permits petitioners to file with the State Board of Education.
- Permits the State Board of Education to, by mutual agreement, designate a local educational agency to perform the State Board of Education's supervisory and oversight responsibilities as a chartering agency, and grants the local educational agency all related powers, excluding the power of revocation of the charter.
- Authorizes the State Board of Education to take action, including, but not limited to, revocation of the charter if, based upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education makes certain findings relating to, financial mismanagement, illegal or improper use of funds, or substantial and sustained departure from measurably successful practice.
- Requires teachers in charter schools to hold a Commission on Teacher Credentialing certificate, permit, or other document equivalent to that which a public school teacher is required to hold. States legislative intent for flexible interpretation with regard to non-core, non-college-preparatory courses.
- Requires charter schools to comply with all laws establishing a minimum age for public school attendance.
- Requires that, upon adoption of implementing regulations, charter school operational funding, as defined, be equal to the total funding that would be available to a similar school district, as defined, serving a similar pupil population, and requires the California Department of Education to propose, and the State Board of Education to adopt, implementing regulations.

- With certain exceptions, permits a chartering agency to charge up to a 1% charge for actual costs of oversight, or up to 3% for these costs if the chartering agency provides substantially rent free facilities to the charter school, or if the agency is a designated local education agency in the case of charters granted by the State Board of Education.
- Requires a charter school to admit all pupils, provided for a selection by random drawing in cases where the demand exceeds the capacity, and requires that certain preferences be given in the case of pupils currently in the charter school.
- Precludes the generating of average daily attendance in a charter school by a pupil who is not a resident of California. Requires that a pupil over 19 be continuously enrolled in public school and make satisfactory progress towards a high school diploma in order to remain eligible for generating charter school apportionments. Requires the State Board of Education to adopt implementing regulations for this provision by January 1, 2000.

AB 2417 (Mazzoni), Chapter 673, Statutes of 1998

Clean-up of AB 544

Elimination of 1999 Reporting Requirement

- Makes clean-up amendments to AB 544, including changes related to charter school numbering, apportionments, and the evaluation of charter schools to be made by the Legislative Analyst.
- Eliminates the requirement that the California Department of Education review the educational effectiveness of the charter school approach and, not later than January 1, 1999, report to the Legislature accordingly with recommendations to modify, expand, or terminate that approach.

AB 1115 (Strom-Martin), Chapter 78, Statutes of 1999

After School Learning

Classroom Library Materials

Specialized Instruction for Low-Performing Students

Major Revision of Charter School Funding

Special Education

Parent Involvement Grants

- Extends provisions of After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program (serving pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 9, inclusive, at participating elementary, middle, and junior high schoolsites) to include charter schoolsites.

- Establishes the California Classroom Library Materials Act of 1999, in which school districts and charter schools that maintain a kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 4, inclusive, may apply for funding of a classroom library plan, subject to certain conditions and limitations. The plan must address prevention of loss, damage, or destruction of materials.
- Extends to charter schools serving any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, the requirement to offer specialized instructional programs (in mathematics, science, and other core academic areas) for pupils enrolled in those grades who do not demonstrate sufficient progress toward passing the exit examination required for high school graduation. Authorizes the specialized instruction to be provided during the summer, after school, Saturday, or during intersession, or in any combination of summer, after school, Saturday, or intersession instruction, but in addition to the regular schoolday.
- Extends to charter schools maintaining any or all of grades 2 to 6, inclusive, the authorization to offer programs of direct, systematic, and intensive supplemental instruction to pupils enrolled in grades 2 to 6, inclusive, with low mathematics, reading, or written expression scores to allow those pupils to achieve proficiency in standards adopted by the State Board of Education.
- Extends to charter schools the reimbursement formula related to summer school attendance.
- Extends to charter schools provisions of law relating to funding of home-to-school and special education transportation.
- Revises the method for funding charter schools, requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually compute a general-purpose entitlement, as defined, and a categorical block grant amount, as defined, for each charter school. Provides that general-purpose entitlement funding may be used for any public school purposes determined by the governing body of the charter school.
- Provides that a charter school may be deemed to be a local educational agency for purposes of special education funding and compliance with applicable federal law.

- Establishes the Parental Involvement Grant Program, which authorizes any school district or charter school that maintains a kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to apply on behalf of a school for funding under the program if the schoolsite council submits an application and a plan that contains certain elements, including, among others, a plan for a program that facilitates significant involvement of parents in their children's education. The plan must be developed by the schoolsite council to be reviewed and approved by the governing board of the school district or in the case of a charter school, a specified local educational agency, and to be submitted to the California Department of Education together with the application for funding pursuant to the program. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is to administer the program, in any fiscal year in which funds are appropriated, through an application process and award one-time grants, on a competitive basis, in the amount of \$25,000.
- Provides for various adjustments in and additions to revenue limits of school districts and charter schools.

SB 434 (Johnston), Chapter 162, Statutes of 1999

Instructional Minutes, Maintenance of Records, Auditing

Participation in State Assessment Program

Independent Study Limitations

- Requires charter schools to offer, at a minimum, a specified number of minutes of instruction for the appropriate age levels, to maintain written, contemporaneous records that document all pupil attendance and to make these records available for audit and inspection.
- Requires charter schools to certify that pupils have participated in the state testing programs in the same manner as other pupils attending public schools as a condition of apportionment of state funding.
- Requires charter schools that provide independent study to comply with statutory requirements and implementing regulations adopted thereunder that relate to independent study.
- Requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations that apply these provisions to charter schools, including regulations that concern the qualifications of instructional personnel.
- Prohibits charter schools from claiming state funding for the independent study of a pupil, whether characterized as home study or otherwise, if the charter school has provided any funds or other thing of value to the pupil or his or her parent or guardian that a school district could not legally provide to a similarly situated pupil of the school district or to his or her parent or guardian.



- Restricts charter schools to claiming independent study average daily attendance only for pupils who are residents of the county in which the apportionment claim is reported or pupils who are residents of a county immediately adjacent to the county in which the apportionment claim is reported.

AB 1600 (Mazzoni), Chapter 646, Statutes of 1999

Advanced Apportionments

Funding

Community Day School Requirements

- Authorizes specialized instruction for low-performing students (previously authorized for summer, after-school, Saturday, or intersession) to also be offered before school.
- Makes minor revisions pertaining to funding.
- Permits charter schools in their first year of operation to be eligible for an advanced apportionment based on an estimate of average daily attendance, and revises the method for calculating the sponsoring school districts' average daily attendance.
- Requires charter schools, as a condition to receiving funding as a community day school, to meet all of the conditions of apportionment for community day schools.
- Allows charter schools, in the 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02 fiscal years, to elect not to be funded pursuant the general-purpose entitlement (funded from a combination of state aid and local funds) that the Superintendent of Public Instruction is otherwise required to calculate.

SB 267 (Lewis), Chapter 736, Statutes of 1999

Charter School Revolving Loan Fund (Revisions)

Categorical Funding (Adjustment Factor)

- Modifies provisions of the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund, including authorizing loans to be made directly to certain charter schools, as well as to the chartering authority for charter schools. Raises the cap to \$250,000, and allows repayments to be made in equal annual amounts over a number of years agreed upon between the loan recipient and the California Department of Education, not to exceed five years. Authorizes a loan to be made directly to a charter school only in the case of a charter school that is incorporated, and required the chartering authority to, also, be liable for repayment of the loan in the case of default by the charter school.
- Creates an adjustment factor for purposes of computing eligibility for funding of categorical and other programs of the chartering agency to take account of pupils attending charter schools.

AB 631 (Migden), Chapter 828, Statutes of 1999

Collective Bargaining

- Requires that provisions of existing law related to collective bargaining in public education employment apply to charter schools.
- Requires the charter school charter to declare whether the charter school is the exclusive public school employer of the employees at the charter school for this purpose.
- Requires a charter school, operated by the University of California in university facilities, to declare in its charter that it is the employer of the employees at the charter school for the purposes of provisions of law relating to collective bargaining for employees of public institutions of higher education.
- Requires that, if the charter of a charter school does not specify that it would comply with statutory and regulatory provisions that govern public school employers relating to tenure and merit or civil service, then discipline and dismissal of employees would be included within the scope of representation.

SB 1074 (Ortiz), Chapter 939, Statutes of 1999

State Teachers' Retirement System

- Makes various changes in the State Teachers' Retirement System affecting employees and employers, including charter schools.

SB 1667 (Alpert), Chapter 71, Statutes of 2000

Cal-SAFE Programs

English Language and Intensive Literacy Program

School Safety and Deferred Maintenance

API Performance Bonus

- Authorizes charter schools to participate in Cal-SAFE programs and be eligible for funding.
- Appropriates funds for allocation to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools on a competitive basis to carry out the English Language and Intensive Literacy Program.
- Appropriates funds for allocation on the basis of units of average daily attendance to school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to be used for school safety, deferred maintenance, technology staff development, education technology connectivity, or facility improvements.
- Appropriates funds for allocation on a one-time basis for the Academic Performance Index Schoolsite Employees Performance Bonus.

SB 1914 (Poochigian), Chapter 88, Statutes of 2000  
Special Education

- Prohibits the denial of a petition for the establishment of a charter school based on the actual or potential costs of serving individuals with exceptional needs.
- Clarifies that this prohibition shall not be construed to prevent a school district from meeting its obligation to ensure that the proposed charter school will meet the needs of individuals with exceptional needs, nor shall it be construed to limit or alter the reasons for denying a petition for the establishment of a charter school.

SB 326 (Lewis), Chapter 160, Statutes of 2000  
Denial of Renewal

- Authorizes a charter school that was not granted a renewal by the chartering agency to submit an application for renewal pursuant to the procedures pertaining to a denial of a petition for establishment of a charter school.

SB 1841 (Poochigian), Chapter 464, Statutes of 2000  
Waiver Authority

- Authorizes the governing board of a charter school to request, and the State Board of Education to approve, a waiver of any otherwise applicable provisions of the Education Code until July 1, 2005, provided the charter school first submits its application for a waiver to its chartering authority. If the chartering authority is a school district or county office of education, it must forward certain documentation with the waiver request to the State Board of Education.
- Requires a charter school to meet the same criteria that a school district is required to meet when it requests a waiver, except that the chartering authority shall conduct a public hearing no later than 90 days following receipt of the waiver request.
- Requires the charter school to hold a public hearing prior to submitting the waiver request directly to the State Board of Education if the chartering authority fails to hold its public hearing within the time required.
- States that the legislation neither expands upon nor diminishes the State Board of Education's existing waiver authority.

SB 2105 (Lewis), Chapter 466, Statutes of 2000

Reporting to Retirement Systems

- Requires a school district or county office of education that is the chartering authority of a charter school to create any reports required by the State Teachers' Retirement System and the Public Employees' Retirement System at the request of the charter school.
- Requires the county superintendent of schools, employing agency, or school district that reports to the retirement systems to submit the required reports on behalf of the charter school.
- Authorizes the chartering authority to charge the charter school for the actual costs of the reporting services, but prohibit a school district or county office of education from requiring a charter school to purchase payroll processing services from it as a condition of providing the reporting services.
- Requires information submitted on behalf of the charter school to be in a format conforming to the requirements of the retirement systems.

AB 2659 (Lempert), Chapter 580, Statutes of 2000

State Board Chartering Approval Criteria

- Requires the State Board of Education to develop criteria (by June 3, 2001) to be used for review and approval of charter school petitions presented to the board.

AB 816 (Correa), Chapter 1025, Statutes of 2000

State Teachers' Retirement System

- Makes changes pertaining to State Teachers' Retirement System that affect charter schools.

Proposition 39, Approved by Voters November 2000 General Election

School Facilities

- Eliminates a requirement that school districts permit charter schools to use, at no charge, facilities not currently being used by the district.
- Requires a school district to make facilities available to a charter school operating in the district to accommodate the school's in-district students in conditions reasonably equivalent to those in which the students would be accommodated if they were attending district schools.
- Requires that facilities made available to charter schools be contiguous, furnished, and equipped.

- Allows districts to charge for facilities made available to charter schools, but only a pro rata share (based on the ratio of space allocated by the school district to the charter school divided by the total space of the district) of those school district facilities costs which the school district pays for with unrestricted general fund revenues.
- Takes effect November 2003 (or sooner in districts in which a bond act is passed prior to July 2003).

SB 675 (Poochigian), Chapter 344, Statutes of 2001

Submission of Audit

- Requires a charter school to transmit a copy of its annual, independent, financial audit report for the preceding fiscal year to its chartering entity and the State Department of Education by December 15 of each year. Transmittal is not required if the charter school is encompassed in the audit of its chartering entity.

SB 955 (Alpert), Chapter 586, Statutes of 2001

Conditions of Apportionment

Categorical Block Grant

Funding for Certain Students

- Requires as a condition of apportionment that a charter school to offer the same number of minutes of instruction per year as do noncharter schools, maintain written attendance records, and certify that its pupils participate in the state testing programs. Requires a reduction in apportionment caused by an exception to these requirements to be proportional to the magnitude of the exception that caused the reduction.
- Requires that the computation of a charter school's categorical block grant amount exclude (rather than include) the Public School Accountability Act of 1999.
- Specifies a funding formula for students otherwise eligible to attend a school in, a basic aid school district, but who attend a charter school in a nonbasic aid school district.

SB 740 (O'Connell), Chapter 892, Statutes of 2001

Nonclassroom-Based Instruction

Charter School Facility Grant Program

- Authorizes a charter school that has an approved charter to receive funding for nonclassroom-based instruction, as defined for that purpose, only if a determination for funding is made by the State Board of Education. Authorizes related funding adjustments.

- Requires the State Board of Education to adopt emergency regulations, on or before February 1, 2002, that define and establish general rules governing nonclassroom-based instruction that apply to all charter schools and to the process for determining funding of nonclassroom-based instruction offered by charter schools. Makes the determination for funding subject to any conditions or limitations that the State Board of Education may prescribe.
- Establishes the Charter School Facility Grant Program for the purpose of providing assistance with facilities rent and lease costs for pupils in charter schools. Establishes pupil enrollment priority provisions and would require that eligible schools receive an amount up to but no more than \$750 per unit of average daily attendance, as certified at the second principal apportionment, to reimburse an amount up to but not more than 75% of the annual facilities rent and lease costs, as prescribed. Establishes criteria for eligibility for funding under the program and imposes limitations on the use of funds received.
- Requires the Legislative Analyst to include an analysis of the funding system for charter schools that offer nonclassroom-based instruction in the evaluation of the effectiveness of charter schools that is due by July 1, 2003.

AB 1994 (Reyes), Chapter 1058, Statutes 2002

Became effective January 1, 2003, and contains sweeping changes to the Charter Schools Act of 1992.

- Requires charter schools to approve an annual financial statement and submit that statement to the entity that approved the charter school.
- Requires that the petition for the establishment of a charter school describe how a charter school serving high school students will inform parents about the transferability and eligibility of courses to other schools and to meet college entrance requirements, and procedures to be used if the charter school closes.
- Requires that each number assigned by the State Board of Education (SBE), after 1/1/03, correspond to a single petition that identifies a single charter school.
- Modifies the process by which a petitioner appeals the denial of a charter school to require appeal to the county office of education before appealing to the SBE.
- Grants general authority to the county superintendent of schools to monitor the operations of charter schools within that county
- Authorizes a county board of education to approve a charter for the operation of a charter school that would operate at multiple sites within that county
- Authorizes a petition for the operation of a charter school to be submitted directly to the SBE.
- Requires a charter school that is granted a charter from the governing board of a school district or from a county office of education after 7/1/02 to locate within specified geographic and site limitations.
- Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to make apportionments to a charter school that elects not to be funded via the block grant funding model in each year that the charter school so elects.

- Requires the SPI to make those apportionments in a school district in which all schools have been converted to charter school in each year that the charter school so elects.
- Authorizes a charter school in its first year of operation to commence instruction within the first three months of the fiscal year beginning July 1 of that year, and would make a charter ineligible for an apportionment for a fiscal year in which instruction commenced after September 30 of that fiscal year.

AB 1137 (Reyes) Chapter 892, Statutes 2003

- Requires each chartering authority to identify one staff member as a contact person for the charter school, annually visit each charter school, ensure that each charter school complies with specified reporting requirements, monitor the fiscal condition of each charter school, adjust the amount that may be charged for related administrative costs, and provide timely notification if the charter school is to cease operation.
- Requires charter schools to submit quarterly financial reports to its chartering authority and the county superintendent of schools.
- Provides that the costs of performing these duties shall be funded with supervisorial oversight fees.
- Requires that a charter school meet at least one of the following academic performance criteria as a condition of receiving a charter renewal after 1/1/05, or four years of operation, whichever is later:
  - Attained its API growth target in the prior year or in two of the last three years, or in the aggregate for the prior three years.
  - Ranked in deciles 4 through 10 on the API in the prior year or in two of the last three years.
  - Ranked in deciles 4 through 10 on the API for a demographically comparable school in the prior year or in two of the last three years.
  - The chartering authority determines that the academic performance of the charter school is at least equal to the academic performance of the public schools that the charter school pupils would otherwise attend.
  - The charter school qualifies for an alternative accountability system by virtue of having less than 100 test taking pupils (grades 2-11) or being a county alternative, community day, opportunity or continuation school.
- Repeals the inoperative and repeal dates on the statute that allows a charter school to be deemed a "school district" for purposes of directly receiving Charter School general purpose ("revenue limit") block grant funding.
- Repeals provisions allowing charter schools to participate in the following programs thereby allowing charter schools to automatically receive the statewide average per pupil funding available under that program through the Charter School Categorical Block Grant: (a) the State Instructional Materials Fund, (b) the Instructional Materials Funding Realignment Program, (c) the Instructional Time and Staff Development Reform Program, (d) the Mathematics and Reading Professional Development Program.

- Authorizes the transfer of certain unobligated funds to that categorical block grant during years in which a deficiency exists in the categorical block grant.
- Authorizes allowances granted under the Instructional Time and Staff Development Reform Program to be used also for training designed to improve intolerance and hatred prevention.
- Provides for the State Controller, upon approval of the Director of the State Department of Finance, to transfer "unobligated" funds from various categorical program appropriations to the Charter School Categorical Block Grant.
- Requires a chartering authority to comply with specified oversight responsibilities as it relates to liability.